

PREPARATION MANUAL FOR THE LANGUAGE LEARNING ABILITY TEST

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to prepare you to take the U.S. Border Patrol test of ability to learn a foreign language. This test is part of the examination battery used in the selection of Border Patrol Agent Trainees.

The test of ability to learn a foreign language is intended to assess an applicant's ability to learn neo-Latin languages such as Spanish or French. Therefore, the test is based on an Artificial Language, the rules of which are based on some of the grammatical structures of neo-Latin languages. (The term "neo-Latin languages," which is a synonym of the expression "Romance Languages," is used to refer to languages that are directly derived from Latin.)

Because all Border Patrol Agents are required to know the Spanish language, it is important to assess language-learning abilities in all applicants to the Border Patrol Agent occupation. All applicants who successfully pass the entry-level examination battery for Border Patrol Agent are eligible to become Agent Trainees at the U.S Border Patrol Academy in Glynco, Georgia. Applicants selected to become Agent Trainees will receive extensive training in many areas, including the Spanish language.

A validation study conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management in 1991, and an attrition study conducted at the Border Patrol Academy in 1993, demonstrate that the Artificial Language Test (henceforward referred to as ALT) is an extremely effective predictor of success in learning Spanish at the Academy. Accordingly, you are encouraged to study this manual with special care and attention.

THE PREPARATION MANUAL

Purpose of the Manual

As stated above, the purpose of the manual is to help you to prepare well for the ALT. The ALT is a fairly difficult test because the Artificial Language is similar to Spanish, which is not an easy language to learn.

The present manual was designed to allow every opportunity for you to study the grammatical rules of the Artificial Language prior to taking the ALT. In this way, you can spend concentrated time in learning to use grammatical rules that you will need to apply not only in the test, but also in the process of learning Spanish, if you are selected for a Border Patrol Agent (Trainee) position.

Organization of the Manual

The manual contains several parts: vocabulary lists (or dictionary) for the Artificial Language, a set of grammatical rules, a glossary of grammatical terms (for applicants who do not remember the meaning of some of these terms), a practice test, which is similar in format and length to the actual test, and, lastly, a clear and concise explanation of why each response in the test is right or wrong. This last part should greatly assist you in learning how to apply each of the rules.

The parts of the manual are organized in the following sequence:

First: The Vocabulary Lists, page 4

The lists of words need not be memorized because during the actual test they will be available to you for constant consultation.

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Second: The Set of Grammatical Rules for the Artificial Language, page 5

These rules are the essence of the Artificial Language because they are the essence of its connection to the structures of the Spanish language. There is no need to memorize the rules because they will be available to you during the test. Also, you should note that some of the rules will be different in the actual test. For example, if the feminine form of a noun takes the suffix nef in the rules presented in this manual, in the actual test the feminine form of a noun may take a different ending.

Third: Glossary of Grammatical Terms, page 6

This glossary will provide a refresher mini-course in grammatical terms (such as “verb,” “noun,” “adjective,” and “adverb”) for applicants who have forgotten the meaning of these terms. The glossary will also be available for consultation during the actual test. In this manual, however, the meaning of the terms will be discussed in greater depth, and it is therefore advisable for you to study the discussion in this manual with special attention and concentration.

Fourth: The Practice Test, page 10

The practice test is similar, but not exactly the same, in length and format, and in its application of the grammatical rules to the actual test.

The practice test contains 50 questions, subdivided into tasks which require a correct translation from English to the Artificial Language and the application of grammatical rules to Artificial Language sentences. In some cases, these tasks involve an entire sentence, while in others they involve only part of a sentence.

While taking the practice test, you should refer to all the materials described above, that is, to the vocabulary lists, the grammatical rules for the Artificial Language, and the glossary of grammatical terms. During the actual test, you will be able to refer to these sources at all times. When taking the actual test, you will be given two booklets: One (called the “Supplemental Booklet”) will contain the reference materials (the vocabulary lists, the grammatical rules, and the glossary of grammatical terms), while the other will contain the test questions. You will have access to the “Supplemental Booklet” at all times while taking the test, and you will be able to consult the reference materials in the Supplemental Booklet while answering the test questions. Therefore, it would be advisable for you to practice using the reference materials while taking the practice test included in this manual.

Fifth: The Rationale for Each Response, page 17

The last part of this manual contains a clear and concise explanation of why each response choice in the test is right or wrong. Since the test is a multiple-choice test, each response choice must be evaluated by the applicants. Consequently, it is important for you to know which rule is pertinent to each response choice. As will be clear from the study of this part of the manual, some response choices (those that are correct) conform to the appropriate rules, while the majority of response choices (those that are incorrect) violate one or more of the rules.

It is very advisable for you to analyze each and every one of the explanations in this part of the manual after taking the practice test. If you find that many of your answers to the test questions are incorrect, it would be a good idea for you to retake the practice test after (1) studying the rationale for each response choice provided in this part of the manual, and (2) studying the grammatical rules once again, with more attention to detail.

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THE VOCABULARY LISTS

The words on the following lists are the same; they are merely arranged differently, as they would be in a bilingual dictionary. In the first list, you can look up words in English to find their equivalent word in the Artificial Language. In the second list, you can look up words in the Artificial Language to find their equivalent word in English. During the test, you will have the vocabulary lists with you for consultation at all times. Nonetheless, you should note that the words given below are not the same as those given in the actual test. Therefore, it is best not to try to memorize them before taking the actual test.

Word List Arranged Alphabetically by the English Word

<u>English</u>	<u>Artificial Language</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Artificial Language</u>
a, an.....	bex *	skillful.....	janle
alien	huslek	that.....	velle
and	loa	the.....	wir **
boy	ekaplek	this	volle
country	failek	to be	synker
difficult	glasle	to border	regker
enemy	avelek	to cross.....	chonker
friend	kometlek	to drive	arker
from	mor	to escape.....	pirker
government.	almanlek	to guard	bonker
he, him	yev	to have.....	tulker
jeep.....	daqlek	to identify.....	kalenker
legal.....	colle	to injure.....	liaker
loyal.....	inle	to inspect	zelker
man	kaplek	to shoot.....	degker
of	quea	to spy	tatker
paper.....	trenedlek	to station	lexker
river	browlek	to work.....	frigker

Word List Arranged Alphabetically by the Artificial Language Word

<u>Artificial Language</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Artificial Language</u>	<u>English</u>
almanlek.....	government	kaplek	man
arker.....	to drive	kometlek	friend
avelek	enemy	lexker.....	to station
bex	a, an *	liaker.....	to injure
bonker	to guard	loa	and
browlek	river	mor	from
chonker	to cross	pirker.....	to escape
colle	legal	quea.....	of
daqlek.....	jeep	regker	to border
degker	to shoot	synker.....	to be
ekaplek	boy	tatker	to spy
failek	country	trenedlek	paper
frigker	to work	tulker	to have
glasle	difficult	velle.....	that
huslek.....	alien	volle.....	this
inle	loyal	wir	the **
janle.....	skillful	yev	he, him
kalenker	to identify	zelker.....	to inspect

* Applies to all genders

** Applies to all genders and numbers

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GRAMMATICAL RULES FOR THE ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE

The grammatical rules given in this part of the manual are similar, but not identical, to those used in the ALT. Some of the suffixes (word endings) and prefixes (additions to the beginning of a word) used in the test differ from those used in this manual.

During the test, you will have access to the rules at all times. Consequently, it is important that you understand these rules, but it is not necessary that you memorize them. In fact memorizing them will hinder rather than help you, since there are differences between the rules in the version of the Artificial Language that appears in this manual and the one that appears in the actual test.

You should note that Part Three of this manual contains a glossary of grammatical terms to assist you if you are not thoroughly familiar with the meaning of these grammatical terms.

Rule 1: To form the feminine singular of a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective, add the suffix nef to the masculine singular form. In the Artificial Language, there are only masculine and feminine forms for these words. There are no neuter forms.

Example: If a male eagle is a verlek, then a female eagle is a verleknef.

If an ambitious man is a tosle man, an ambitious woman is a toslenef woman.

Rule 2: To form the plural of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, add the suffix oz to the correct singular form.

Example: If one male eagle is a verlek, several male eagles are verlekoz.

If an ambitious woman is a toslenef woman, several ambitious women are toslenefoz women.

Rule 3: Adjectives modifying nouns and pronouns with feminine and/or plural endings must have endings that agree with the words they modify.

Example: If an active male eagle is a sojle verlek, an active female eagle is a sojlenef verleknef and several active female eagles are sojlenefoz verleknefoz.

Rule 4: The stem of a verb is obtained by omitting the suffix ker from the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: The stem of the verb tirker is tir.

Rule 5: All subjects and their verbs must agree in number; that is, singular subjects require singular verbs and plural subjects require plural verbs. (See Rules 6 and 7.)

Rule 6: To form the present tense of a verb, add the suffix em to the stem for the singular or the suffix im to the stem for the plural.

Example: If to bark is nalker then nalem is the present tense for the singular (the dog barks) and nalim is the present tense for the plural (the dogs bark).

Rule 7: To form the past tense of a verb, first add the suffix zot to the stem, and then add the suffix em if the verb is singular or the suffix im if it is plural.

Example: If to bark is nalker, then nalzotem is the past tense for the singular (the dog barked) and nalzotim is the past tense for the plural (the dogs barked).

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Rule 8: To form a noun from a verb, add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb.

Example: If longker is to write, then a writer is a longlek.

Rule 9: To form an adjective from a noun, substitute the suffix le for the suffix lek.

Example: If pellek is beauty, then a beautiful male eagle is a pelle verlek and a beautiful female eagle is a pellenef verleknef. (Note the feminine ending nef.)

Rule 10: To form an adverb from an adjective, add the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective. (Note that adverbs do not change their form to agree in gender or number with the word they modify.)

Example: If pelle is beautiful, then beautifully is pelleki.

Rule 11: To form the possessive of a noun or pronoun, add the suffix ae to the noun or pronoun.

Example: If a boglek is a dog, then a dog's collar is a boglekae collar.
If he is yev, then his book is yevae book.

Rule 12: To make a word negative, add the prefix fer to the correct affirmative form.

Example: An inactive male eagle is a fersojle verlek. If the dog barks is boglek nalem, then the dog does not bark is the boglek fernalem.

GLOSSARY OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

As stated before, this glossary will be available to you during the actual test, but it is recommended that you study the basic grammatical concepts contained in the glossary before taking the test. These concepts are basic grammatical concepts and apply to English, as well as to Spanish and the Artificial Language. In order to provide extra help to the users of this manual, the glossary is accompanied by fairly extensive and comprehensive explanations of each grammatical concept. **These comprehensive explanations are not found in the glossary provided in the test and, consequently, it is particularly important that you study this part of the manual very carefully.**

Article: An article is a word which precedes a noun and determines whether it is a definite or indefinite noun; for instance the book, an object.

Adjective: An adjective is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun (for example, intelligent women). Generally, an adjective serves to answer questions such as: which, what kind of, how many. For example, (1) "This book" would be the adjectival answer to the question "which book?" (2) "a beautiful book" would be the adjectival answer to the question "what kind of book?" and (3) "several days" would be the adjectival answer to the question "how many days?"

In English, adjectives have only one form, regardless of the type of noun they modify. More specifically, if a noun is feminine or plural in English, the adjective used to modify it remains the same as the adjective used to modify a singular masculine noun; for example, the adjective strong is exactly the same when it refers to one man, one woman, many women, or many men. By contrast, in neo-Latin languages such as Spanish and French, the ending of the adjective is different if the adjective is modifying a singular masculine noun, a singular feminine noun, a plural

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feminine noun, or a plural masculine noun. The Artificial Language used in the ALT follows the rules of neo-Latin languages (since it is intended to assess the ability to learn such languages).

Rules 1, 2, and 3 of the Artificial Language refer to the appropriate endings (suffixes) for adjectives according to number (singular or plural) and gender (feminine or masculine).

Adverb: An adverb is a word used to modify a verb. For example, the sentence “It was produced” could be modified to express where it was produced by saying “It was produced locally.”

Generally, an adverb is used to answer the questions where (as in the example above), when (as for example, “he comes frequently”), how (as for example, “she thinks logically”).

Adverbs sometimes are used to modify an adjective or another adverb. An example of an adverb modifying an adjective is the sentence “She has a really beautiful mind,” in which the adverb really modifies the adjective beautiful in order to intensify its meaning. An example of an adverb modifying another adverb is the sentence “She thinks very logically,” in which the adverb very modifies the adverb logically, again in order to intensify its meaning.

In the Artificial Language (and hence in the ALT) the only adverbs used are those which modify verbs. In the Spanish language, as well as in the English language, adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

Gender: As a grammatical concept, gender refers to the classification of words according to whether they are masculine, feminine, or neuter.

As stated above (under the discussion of adjectives), neo-Latin languages take masculine or feminine endings for nouns, adjectives, and articles. The neuter form is used sometimes to express abstraction in a more emphatic manner. For example, the noun “wisdom,” which is an abstract noun, takes a feminine ending in Spanish (“la sabiduría”), but its abstract nature can be conveyed more emphatically by changing the nominal form (i.e., the noun) to the adjectival form sabio and using this form preceded by the neuter article lo. Accordingly, lo sabio acts as a clearly abstract neuter noun. The neuter form is NOT used in the Artificial Language. Consequently, it is very important for you to remember that in the Artificial Language all nouns and adjectives take either a masculine or a feminine ending according to whether the sentence refers to a man or a woman (or a girl or a boy). Also, all nouns and adjectives in the Artificial Language were conceived (for the sake of simplicity) to be masculine. Thus, unless the feminine gender is specified in the sentence, the masculine gender is used always.

Infinitive: “Infinitive” is the name given to the general, abstract form of a verb; for example, to look, to think, to remember, to walk. Once the action expressed by a verb is attached to a specific subject (a person, animal, or thing), then we say the verb is “conjugated,” or linked to that subject; for example, “he/she thinks,” “the dog runs,” “the table broke.”

In contrast to the way that an infinitive in English is preceded by the word “to” (as in “to think”), in the Artificial Language all infinitives have the same ending. In the version of the Artificial Language used in this manual, this ending (or suffix) is ker (in the actual test, the ending will be different).

The fact that in the Artificial Language the infinitive is defined by an ending makes the Artificial Language similar to Spanish and other neo-Latin languages. However, you should be aware of the fact that Spanish has three different suffixes which distinguish three separate infinitives and three different conjugations. Whereas you will study these three conjugations when learning Spanish, the Artificial Language has only one conjugation, which will considerably simplify your work in the actual test.

Noun: A noun is a word which names a person, place, thing, or abstraction; for example, Lindsay, Chicago, tree, wisdom. A noun can refer to an individual (as in Lindsay, an individual person, or Chicago, an individual place) or to a set (as in “all stones,” “all trees,” “all cities”).

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A noun can refer also to an abstraction that cannot be touched or seen; for example, “wisdom” or “electromagnetism.”

The vocabulary of the Artificial Language, as can be appreciated from reading the vocabulary lists, contains strictly concrete nouns. Consequently your work in the actual test will not include any tasks involving abstractions.

The design of the test was intended to assess your ability to apply grammatical rules, rather than your ability to deal with abstract theories. Accordingly, every effort has been made to avoid concepts that are not perfectly concrete.

Prefix: A prefix always occurs at the beginning of a word. It can be a single letter or a sequence of letters; for example, amoral, illegal, dysfunctional.

A prefix is the opposite of a suffix, which always occurs at the end of a word, but both serve to change the basic word in some way. For example, polite is the basic word (in this case an adjective) to express the concept of behavior that conforms to accepted social norms, while adding the prefix im and creating the word impolite transforms the word polite into its contradictory concept.

You should note (please refer to Rule 12) that in the Artificial Language a prefix is used to create a negative concept. Such a rule mimics both neo-Latin languages and English, in both of which negation is usually expressed by using a negative prefix.

Pronoun: A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun; for example, “she” instead of “Lindsay,” “they” instead of “the guards,” “it” instead of “the stone,” “himself/herself” instead of “the judge.”

In English, as well as in other languages, including neo-Latin languages, there is a difference between a pronoun that stands for the subject of an action (as in “He threw the stone,” meaning that Lindsay threw the stone), and a pronoun that stands for the object of an action (as in “The stone was thrown at him,” meaning that the stone was thrown at Lindsay).

By contrast, in the Artificial Language there is no grammatical difference between he and him, both being yev. You should remember, however, that, in the Artificial Language, pronouns take feminine endings when the subject or object of the action is feminine. Accordingly, in the version of the Artificial Language given in this manual, both she (subject) and her (object) would be yevnef (i.e., yev plus the feminine suffix nef).

Suffix: A suffix always occurs at the end of a word. It can be a single letter or a sequence of letters. For example, creamy, readable, nicely. It should be noted that, unlike prefixes, suffixes often change the “figure of speech” (i.e., the type of word). For example, in the case of creamy, the suffix y changes the noun cream into the adjective creamy, and in the case of nicely, the suffix ly changes the adjective nice into the adverb nicely.

In addition, suffixes are used to conjugate verbs (for example, to change the present tense into the past tense: you walk, you walked) and to create the plural form of nouns (for example, boy, boys).

In neo-Latin languages, suffixes are used for the same purposes, but they are used for other purposes too, such as creating plural forms for adjectives and changing the gender of a word.

In the Artificial Language, suffixes are used extensively for all the purposes listed above. Specifically, suffixes are used (1) to change the figure of speech (for example, Rule 10 uses a suffix to change an adjective into an adverb), (2) to conjugate verbs (for example, Rules 6 and 7 use suffixes to express the present and past tenses), and (3) to create the plural form of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives (Rule 2). In addition, the Artificial Language conforms to the structure of neo-Latin languages in using a suffix to express gender.

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You should study all the rules on suffixes in the Artificial Language, and you should practice using these rules, but you should NOT memorize them because (1) you will have them available to you at all times during the actual test, and (2) in the actual test, some of the suffixes and prefixes are different from the ones used in this manual.

Verb: A verb is used to express either an action or a state of being. For example, “He prepared dinner” expresses the action of making all preparations for dinner, while “He is a citizen” expresses the state or condition of being a citizen.

You should note that a “state of being” can be permanent or transitory. For example, “The agent's horse is a bay mare” expresses a permanent condition for the horse (its being a bay mare), while “George is at lunch” expresses a transitory condition for George (that of being at lunch at the present moment).

The Spanish language, unlike English, has two different verbs to express permanent and transitory conditions, although the Artificial Language is akin to English rather than to Spanish in its use of a single verb to express any state of being.

Lastly, in the context of verbs, you should note that a verb is the central component of a sentence. In fact, by definition, a sentence exists only when (implicitly or explicitly) it has a verb, and a verb is sufficient by itself to form a sentence about something or someone, as in for example, “He escaped” or “Run!” By contrast, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns do not by themselves form sentences because in and of themselves they do not say anything about a subject (a person or thing).

You should recall from the discussion of the infinitive that when a verb is linked to a subject (i.e., “conjugated”) it changes from the abstract infinitive form to a specific form such as a present or a past. You will have noted from a study of the rules of the Artificial Language that the Artificial Language has only two tenses: the simple past tense and the simple present tense in the indicative mood (see Rules 6 and 7). (Note: the indicative mood refers to forms of verbs that express a real action or condition, as distinguished from the subjunctive mood, which expresses hypothetical actions or conditions. The subjunctive mood does not exist in the Artificial Language, but it is very important in Spanish and will be studied in language training by Border Patrol Trainees.)

You may find that the past participle is used in the test (as in, for example, “she was arrested”). Be sure to apply the rules as directed in the test material. If no rule governing the past participle is listed in the actual test material, then the past participle is treated as a simple past.

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PRACTICE TEST

Directions for questions 1 through 20

For each sentence, decide which words have been translated correctly. Use scratch paper to list each numbered word that is correctly translated into the Artificial Language. When you have finished listing the words that are correctly translated in sentences 1 through 20, select your answer according to the following instructions:

Mark:

- A) if only the word numbered 1 is correctly translated
- B) if only the word numbered 2 is correctly translated
- C) if only the word numbered 3 is correctly translated
- D) if two or more of the numbered words are correctly translated
- E) if none of the numbered words is correctly translated

Be sure to list only the numbered words which are correctly translated.

Study the sample question before going on to the test questions.

Sample Sentence

He identifies the driver.

Sample Translation

Volle kalenim wir arlek.

1 2 3

The word numbered 1, volle, is incorrect since the translation of volle is this. The word yev should have been used.

The word numbered 2, kalenim, is also incorrect because the singular form kalenem should have been used.

The word numbered 3 is correct and should be written on your note paper. Arlek has been correctly formed from the infinitive arker (to drive) by applying Rules 8 and 4. Since the word numbered 3 has been identified as correct, the answer to the sample question is C.

Now go on with questions 1 through 20 and answer them in the manner indicated. Be sure to record your answers on the separate answer sheet (found at the end of the Practice Test).

Sentence

Translation

1. She is an alien.

Yev synem bex huslek.

1 2 3

2. The guard is a friend.

Wir bonlek synem bex kometlek.

1 2 3

3. The woman drove the jeep.

Wir kapleknef arzotem wir daqlek.

1 2 3

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<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Translation</u>
4. That government is legal.	Velle almanlek synzotim colleki. 1 2 3
5. The men and the women escaped.	Wir kaplek loa wir kapleknef pirket. 1 2 3
6. The alien's friend injured him.	Wir huslekae kometlek liazotim yevae. 1 2 3
7. This boy is from that country.	Volle ekaplek synem mor volle failek. 1 2 3
8. Those were difficult inspections.	Velle synzotim glasle zelkerot. 1 2 3
9. Spies are disloyal.	Tatleknef synzotem inlefer. 1 2 3
10. She was a skillful inspector.	Yevnef synzotem bexnef janlenef zelnef. 1 2 3
11. Those aliens are not enemies of the government.	Velle huslekoz synimfer avelekoz quea wir almanlek. 1 2 3
12. Guards have to identify illegal workers.	Bonlekoz tulim kalenker fercolle friglekoz. 1 2 3
13. A friendly alien guarded the boys.	Bex kometleki huslek bonzotem wir ekaplekoz. 1 2 3
14. She is a loyal and skillful guard.	Yevnef synem bex inle loa janle bonleknef. 1 2 3
15. These women work illegally.	Volleoz kapleknefoz frigim fercollekinef. 1 2 3
16. The illegal papers were identified.	Wir fercolle trenedlekoz synim kalenzotim. 1 2 3
17. Those women are not aliens from that country.	Vellenefoz kapleknefoz fersynem huslekoz mor velle failek. 1 2 3
18. Spies are disloyal enemies of their countries.	Tatlekoz synim ferinle avelekoz quea yevae failekoz. 1 2 3
19. The illegal aliens were not injured.	Wir fercolle huslekoz synim fer liazotim. 1 2 3
20. The river borders the country, and to cross the river is not legal.	Wir browlek regem wir failek, loa chonker wir browlek synem fercolle. 1 2 3

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Directions for questions 21 through 30

For each question in this group, select the one of the five suggested choices that correctly translates the underlined word or group of words into the Artificial Language.

Sample question: There is the boy.

- A) bex kaplek B) wir kaplek C) wir ekaplek D) velle ekaplek E) bex ekaplek

Since C is the correct translation of the underlined words, the boy, the answer to the sample question is C. Now read the following paragraph and choose the correct translation for the words or groups of words, that are underlined.

Paragraph

The men and women who patrol and guard the border have a complex and difficult job. They have to deal with

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both friendly and unfriendly aliens, as well as with well-trained and skillful spies, who are often dangerous.

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They have to inspect and identify complex governmental papers that are written in various foreign languages,

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and they have to make difficult decisions, frequently alone and away from their stations. This country's borders

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are skillfully guarded and kept secure by these loyal women and these loyal men.

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30

21. A) kaplekoz loa kaplekferoz
B) kaplekoz loa kapleknefoz
C) kaplekae loa kapleknefae
D) kaplekae loa kaplekferae
E) kaplekoz bex kaplekferoz

26. A) almanleoz trenedlekoz
B) almanlek trenedlek
C) almanlek trenedlekoz
D) almanlekoz trenedlekoz
E) almanle trenedlekoz

22. A) bonimoz wir reglek
B) bonimoz wir reglekoz
C) bonem wir reglek
D) bonker wir reglek
E) bonim wir reglek

27. A) lexkeroz
B) lexlekae
C) lexkerae
D) lexlekoz
E) lexleoz

23. A) ferkometlekkioz huslekoz
B) ferkometlekki huslekki
C) ferkometleoz huslekoz
D) ferkometlekoz huslekoz
E) ferkometlekkioz huslekkioz

28. A) volle failekae
B) volleae failekae
C) volle failek
D) volleae failek
E) volle faileae

24. A) janle tatlekoz
B) janle tatlek
C) janleoz tatlekoz
D) janleoz tatkeroz
E) janle tatkeroz

29. A) janlekioz bonzotim
B) janleki bonzotim
C) janleki bonzotem
D) janlekioz bonzotem
E) janleki bonlekki

25. A) yevoz tulim zelkerim
B) yevoz tulum zelker
C) yevoz tulzotim zelker
D) yevoz tulzotim zelkerim
E) yevoz tulim zelker

30. A) volleoz inlenef kapleknefoz
B) vollenefoz inlenefoz kapleknefoz
C) volleoz inle kapleknefoz
D) vollenefoz inlenef kapleknefoz
E) vollenefoz inle kapleknefoz

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Directions for questions 31 through 42

For this group of questions, select the one of the five suggested answers which is the correct translation of the English word or words in parentheses. You should translate the entire sentence in order to determine what form should be used.

Sample question: (The man) synem bex avelek.

A) Bex kaplek B) Bex ekaplek C) Loa kaplek D) Wir kaplek E) Wirlek kaplek

Since Wir kaplek is the only one of these expressions that means the man, D is the correct answer to the sample question. Now answer questions 31 through 42.

31. Velleoz (boys escaped).
A) ekaplekoz pirzotim
B) ekaplekoz pirkerim
C) ekaplekim pirzotim
D) ekaplekim pirkerim
E) ekaplekae pirzotim
32. Wir kapleknefoz (drove skillfully).
A) arzotnefim janlekinef
B) arzotnefim janlekinefoz
C) arzotim janlekinef
D) arzotim janleki
E) arzotim janlekinefoz
33. Yevoz liazotim (her friend).
A) yevnefae kometlek
B) yevnef kometlek
C) yevae kometlek
D) yevnefae kometleknef
E) yevnef kometleknef
34. (She was) mor velle failek.
A) Yevnef synzotim
B) Yevnef synzotem
C) Yevnef synzotnefim
D) Yevnef synzotnefem
E) Yevnef synim
35. Wir (women's papers) synim colleoz.
A) kapleknefae tnedlekoz
B) kapleknefozae tnedlekoz
C) kapleknefae tnedlekae
D) kapleknefozae tnedlekozae
E) kapleknefozae tnedleknefoz
36. Yevnef (has to cross) velle browlek.
A) tulnefem chonkernef
B) tulemnef chonkernef
C) tulem chonkerem
D) tulkerem chonker
E) tulem chonker
37. Yevoz (work illegally).
A) frigem fercolleki
B) frigim colleki
C) frigim fercolleki
D) frigim fercolleim
E) frigem fercolleem
38. (That government's spies) synzotim avelekoz.
A) Velle almanlekae tatlekoz
B) Velle almanlekoz tatlekoz
C) Volle almanlekae tatlekoz
D) Volle almanlekozae tatlekoz
E) Volle almanlekoz tatlekoz
39. Yevnef (is not an illegal) husleknef.
A) fersynem bex fercolle
B) fersynem bexnef fercolle
C) fersynem bexnef fercolle
D) synem bex colle
E) fersynem bex fercolle
40. Yev chonzotem wir (guard's station illegally).
A) bonlekem lexlek fercolleki
B) bonlekae lexlek fercolleki
C) bonlekem lexlekem fercolleki
D) bonlek lexlek fercolleki
E) bonlekae lexlekae fercollekae
41. Yevnefoz (are not friends).
A) fersynim kometlekoz
B) fersynem kometleknefoz
C) fersynzotim kometleknefoz
D) fersynzotim kometlekoz
E) fersynim kometleknefoz
42. Pirker mor (him is not difficult).
A) yevae fersynem glasle
B) yevae fersynem glasleki
C) yev fersynem glasle
D) yev fersynem glasleki
E) yevae fersynim glasle

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Directions for questions 43 through 50

For the last group of questions (43 through 50), select the one of the five suggested answers which is the correct form of the underlined expression as it is used in the sentence. At the end of the sentence you will find instructions in parentheses telling you which form to use. In some sentences you will be asked to supply the correct form of two or more expressions. In this case, the instructions for these expressions are presented consecutively in the parentheses and are separated by a dash. Be sure to translate the entire sentence before selecting your answer.

Sample question: Yev bonker wir browlek. (present tense)

- A) bonzotem B) bonzotim C) boneim D) bonim E) bonem

Choices A and B are incorrect because they are in the past tense. Choice C is misspelled. Choice D is in the present tense, but it too is incorrect because the subject of the sentence is singular and therefore takes a verb with a singular rather than a plural ending. E is the answer to the sample question. When you understand what you are to do, answer the rest of the questions in the test.

43. Yevnefoz fersynim ferinle. (negative plural feminine adjective)

- A) ferinle
B) ferinlenefoz
C) ferinlenef
D) ferinleoz
E) ferinlenoz

44. Yevnef arker janle mor wir lexlek. (past tense—adverb)

- A) arzotnef—janleki
B) arzotem—janleki
C) arzotem—janlenef
D) arzotnef—janlenefki
E) arzotem—janlenefki

45. Volleoz kapleknefoz tnedlekoz synzotim mor yevnefae failek.
(feminine plural adjective—feminine plural possessive noun)

- A) Vollenefoz kapleknefozae
B) Volleoznef kapleknefozae
C) Volleoz kapleknefae
D) Vollenefoz kapleknefoz
E) Vollenefoz kapleknefaeoz

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46. Wir kapleknefoz synzotim zellekoz, loa yevoz degzotim wir tatek.
(feminine plural noun—pronoun)

A) zellekoz—yevnefoz
B) zelkeroz—yevnefoz
C) zellekoz—yevoz
D) zelkeroz—yevoz
E) zelleknefoz—yevnefoz

47. Velle ekapleknefoz loa volle ekaplekoz pirzotim mor wir husle bonlekoz.
(feminine plural adjective—masculine plural adjective—plural adjective)

A) Velleoz—volleoz—husle
B) Velle—volle—husleoz
C) Vellenefoz—volleoz—husleoz
D) Velle—volle—husle
E) Velleoz—volleoz—husleoz

48. Yevnef fersynzotem ferinle, loa yevnef janlenecki kalenzotem wir avelek.
(negative singular past tense—negative feminine adjective—adverb)

A) fersynzotem—ferinlene—janleki
B) synzotem—ferinle—janlenecki
C) synzotem—ferinle—janleki
D) fersynzotem—inle—janlenecki
E) fersynzotem—ferinlene—janlenecki

49. Velle almanlek fertulem fercolleki zelzotem yevnef trenedlekoz.
(negative present tense singular—negative adverb—possessive feminine pronoun)

A) tulem—fercolleki—yevnef
B) fertulem—fercolleki—yevnef
C) tulem—fercolleki—yevnefae
D) fertulem—fercolleki—yevnefae
E) fertulem—fercollenecki—yevnefae

50. Vellenefoz fercolle huslekae deglekoz liazotim wir ekaplekoz.
(negative feminine plural adjective—possessive feminine plural noun—plural noun)

A) fercollene—huslekae—deglekoz
B) fercolle—huslekae—deglekoz
C) fercolle—husleknefae—deglekoz
D) fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—deglekoz
E) fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—degleknefoz

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RATIONALE FOR EACH RESPONSE CHOICE

A rationale, or justification, is provided below for each response choice in the test, including both correct and incorrect response choices. The purpose of this part of the manual is to help you to understand why each response choice is right or wrong, and, consequently, to help you to familiarize yourself more and more with the structures of the Artificial Language.

Question 1 The answer is B

The word numbered 1, yey, is incorrect because it means he, not she. Rule 1 states that to form the feminine singular of a pronoun, you have to add the suffix nef to the masculine singular form. Consequently, the correct pronoun for she is yevnef.

The word numbered 2, synem, is correct. According to rules 4 and 6, to form the present tense of a verb, you should add the suffix em to the stem of the verb when the verb has a singular subject (as is the case here). Note also that according to rule 4, the stem of a verb is obtained by omitting the suffix ker from the infinitive form of the verb. Note also that according to rule 5, all subjects and their verbs must agree in number; thus, if the subject is singular, the verb must be in the singular form.

The word numbered 3, huslek, is incorrect. According to rule 1, a feminine noun must take the ending nef. Accordingly, the word numbered 3 should have been husleknef.

Since only the word numbered 2 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is B.

Question 2 The answer is D

The word numbered 1, wir, is correct. The vocabulary lists state that wir is the translation for the, and that it applies equally to both genders (feminine and masculine) and both numbers (singular and plural).

The word numbered 2, bonlek, is correct. According to rule 8, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the infinitive. The infinitive (as it appears in the vocabulary list) is bonker, and its stem is bon (note that all infinitives in the vocabulary list have the suffix ker and are distinguished only by their respective stems).

The word numbered 3, kometlek, is correct. This is the word for friend as it appears in the vocabulary lists. Since the feminine gender is not specified in the sentence, kometlek does not take a feminine ending.

Since all the numbered words in the sentence are correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is D.

Question 3 The answer is D

The word numbered 1, kapleknef, is correct. According to rule 1, the feminine singular of a noun is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine singular. Accordingly, to form the word woman, the suffix nef should be added to the word kaplek (man).

The word numbered 2, arzotem, is correct. According to rule 4, the stem of the infinitive to drive is ar (since the infinitive form is arker in the vocabulary list). Since, according to rule 7, the past tense is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix em when the verb is singular, the correct translation of drove is arzotem.

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The word numbered 3, daqlek, is the correct translation for jeep in the vocabulary lists.

Since all the numbered words in the sentence are correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is D.

Question 4 The answer is A

The word numbered 1, almanlek, is the correct translation for the word government in the vocabulary list.

The word numbered 2, synzotim, is incorrect. The correct way to form the present tense singular according to rule 6 is to add the suffix em to the stem of the verb. Accordingly, the correct translation for is would be synem. The erroneous word synzotim is actually the past tense in the plural form were (see rule 7).

The word numbered 3, colleki, is incorrect. The correct translation for the word legal, which is an adjective, is colle (see vocabulary lists). The erroneous word colleki is actually the adverb legally, which is formed by adding the suffix ki to the adjectival form (see rule 10).

Since only the word numbered 1 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is A.

Question 5 The answer is E

The word numbered 1, kaplek is incorrect. Kaplek is the word for the singular noun man. Since the word men is a plural noun, the correct translation according to rule 2 would have been kaplekoz. As rule 2 states, in the Artificial Language the plural of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives is formed by adding the suffix oz to the correct singular form.

The word numbered 2, kapleknef, is incorrect. Kapleknef is the word for the singular noun woman. Consequently, the word kapleknef correctly includes the suffix nef for the feminine form (rule 1), but incorrectly neglects the suffix oz for the plural form (rule 2). The correct translation of women is kapleknefoz.

The word numbered 3, pirker, is incorrect. Pirker (to escape) is the infinitive form of the verb, whereas the sentence calls for the past tense escaped. To form the past tense (rule 7) the suffix zot should be added to the stem of the verb, and then the suffix im should be added when the verb refers to a plural subject (men and women). Accordingly, the correct translation is pirzotim.

Since none of the numbered words in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is E.

Question 6 The answer is A

The word numbered 1, huslekae, is correct. Since alien's is a possessive form, the word huslek (alien) must take the possessive suffix ae (rule 11).

The word numbered 2, liazotim, is incorrect. Liazotim correctly applies rule 4 to form the stem of the verb and correctly applies the suffix for the past tense, zot, but it incorrectly applies the plural suffix im. The correct translation for injured in this sentence would be liazotem since the verb refers to a singular subject and therefore takes the suffix em (see rule 7).

The word numbered 3, yevae, is incorrect. The possessive ending yevae would apply to the possessive pronoun his, whereas the pronoun used in the sentence is him. According to the vocabulary list, the translation for him is yev. Accordingly, yev should have been used in the sentence.

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Since only the word numbered 1 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is A.

Question 7 The answer is D

The word numbered 1, volle, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for this is volle.

The word numbered 2, mor, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for from is mor.

You should note that it is not always necessary to apply the grammatical rules, as is the case with the two words above. In the case of these words, it is sufficient to consult the vocabulary lists. It is necessary to apply the grammatical rules only when the word in question cannot be used exactly as it appears in the vocabulary lists.

The word numbered 3, volle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for that is velle (volle means this, as seen in the case of the word numbered 1, above).

Since two of the numbered words in the sentence are correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is D.

Question 8 The answer is E

The word numbered 1, velle, is incorrect. The correct translation of those would be velleoz, since those is the plural of that and, according to rule 2, the plural form for pronouns must take the suffix oz.

The word numbered 2, glasle, is incorrect. Glasle means difficult (as can be seen in the vocabulary lists), but according to rule 2 adjectives take the ending oz when they are modifying a plural noun. Since the adjective difficult in the sentence is modifying the plural noun inspections, it must take the suffix oz. Accordingly, the correct form to use is glasleoz. (It is very important for you to bear in mind at all times that in the Artificial Language, as discussed in the section on grammatical rules, and as specifically dictated by rule 3, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives take plural and feminine suffixes in plural and feminine contexts. These transformations are akin to those of neo-Latin languages such as Spanish and French.)

The word numbered 3, zelkeroz, is incorrect. According to rule 8, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the verb (in this case zel, which according to rule 4 is the stem of the infinitive zelker, to inspect). Thus, the noun inspection (singular) is zellek; but in the sentence this noun appears in the plural (inspections). Consequently, according to rule 2, zellek must take the ending oz, thus making it the plural zellekoz.

Since none of the numbered words in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is E.

Question 9 The answer is E

The word numbered 1, tatleknep, is incorrect. Tatleknep is the correct word for a female spy (rules 4, 8, and 1) whereas the word numbered 1 in the sentence refers to spies, in the plural and with no specification as to feminine identity. Therefore, the correct translation would be tatlekoz, which first forms a noun (tatlek) from the infinitive verb (tatker) according to rules 4 and 8, and then forms the plural tatlekoz according to rule 2.

The word numbered 2, synzotem, is incorrect. The verb in the English sentence is a present tense in the plural form (are). The correct translation in this case must be synim, according to rule 6, which states that, in order to form the present tense in the plural form, you should add the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive (which is itself formed by applying rule 4).

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The word numbered 3, inlefer, is incorrect. According to rule 12, the adjective disloyal must be formed by adding the negative prefix fer to the adjective inle (loyal). The word numbered 3, inlefer, erroneously uses fer as a negative suffix rather than as a negative prefix. In addition, the adjective must have a plural ending according to rule 2, since it refers to the plural noun spies. Consequently, the correct translation must be ferinleoz.

Since none of the numbered words in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is E.

Question 10 The answer is B

The word numbered 1, bexnef, is incorrect. In the Artificial Language the article bex (in English a/an) does not take a feminine ending (see vocabulary lists).

The word numbered 2, janlenef, is correct. Janle (skillful) is an adjective, and as such must take a feminine ending when referring to a feminine subject (see rules 1 and 3).

The word numbered 3, zelnef, is incorrect. Since it is a noun (inspector in English), it must first take the ending lek—this is required by rules 4 and 8, which state that to form a noun from a verb the suffix lek should replace the infinitive suffix ker (note that the infinitive form appears in the vocabulary lists: zelker). Once the noun (zellek) has been formed, then the feminine suffix nef must be added because the sentence has a feminine subject. Accordingly, the correct word would be zelleknef.

Since only the word numbered 2 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is B.

Question 11 The answer is C

The word numbered 1, velle, is incorrect. Velle means that, whereas the word in the sentence is the plural those. Accordingly, velle must appear in the plural, which would be velleoz (see rule 2, which states that the plural of adjectives must be formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form).

The word numbered 2, synimfer, is incorrect. The first portion of the word synim is the correct form for are in the plural (see rules 4 and 6), but the negative form fer must be used as a prefix rather than as a suffix (see rule 12). Accordingly, the correct form for are not in the plural must be fersynim.

The word numbered 3, avelekoz, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation of the noun enemy is avelek, and according to rule 2, the plural of nouns is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular.

Since only the word numbered 3 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is C.

Question 12 The answer is D

The word numbered 1, bonlekoz, is correct. Bonlekoz (which means guards) is formed by first changing the infinitive verb to guard (bonker) into the singular noun bonlek (see rules 4 and 8, which state that to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb). Next, in order to make the noun plural (guards), the suffix oz should be added to the singular form.

The word numbered 2, fercolle, is incorrect. According to rules 3 and 2, the ending oz must be added to make the adjective plural because it is modifying a plural noun (workers). Accordingly, the correct word would be fercolleoz.

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The word numbered 3, friglekoz, is correct. The first portion of the noun, friglek, means worker; you form this noun (according to rules 4 and 8) by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive frigker (to work). Next, according to rule 2, in order to make the noun plural, you add the suffix oz to the singular.

Since two of the numbered words in the sentence are correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is D.

Question 13 The answer is D

The word numbered 1, kometleki, is incorrect. Kometleki uses the adverbial ending ki, whereas “friendly” is modifying the noun “alien” and is therefore, by definition, an adjective. The adjective is formed from the noun kometlek (found in the vocabulary lists) by changing the suffix lek to the suffix le (see rule 9). Accordingly, the correct word would be kometle.

The word numbered 2, bonzotem, is correct. Bonzotem (guarded) is the past tense of the verb to guard (bonker). According to rules 4 and 7, bonzotem is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive (bon). Next, according to rule 7, since the sentence is about a singular subject (“a friendly alien”), the suffix em is added to the past tense, thus forming bonzotem.

The word numbered 3, ekaplekoz, is correct. The noun ekaplek means boy, but since the sentence refers to boys in the plural, the correct noun in the Artificial Language is ekaplekoz (according to rule 2, the plural of nouns is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form).

Since two of the numbered words in the sentence are correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is D.

Question 14 The answer is A

The word numbered 1, yevnef, is correct. According to rule 1, the pronoun she is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine pronoun yev (he).

The word numbered 2, inle, is incorrect. Since the subject of the sentence (she) is feminine, the adjective inle (loyal) must take the feminine ending nef (see rule 1), thus making it inlenef.

Similarly, the word numbered 3, janle, is incorrect because the adjective janle (skillful) must take the feminine ending nef, thus making it janlenef.

Since only the word numbered 1 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is A.

Question 15 The answer is B

The word numbered 1, volleoz, is incorrect. Volleoz (these) is in the masculine form. Since the sentence is about a feminine subject (women), you must apply rule 1, according to which adjectives (such as these) modifying a feminine noun (such as women) must take the ending nef before taking the plural ending oz (see rule 2). Accordingly, the correct form for these in this sentence would be vollenefoz.

The word numbered 2, frigim, is correct. According to rules 4 and 6, the present tense of a verb is formed by adding the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive when the verb has a plural subject (as is the case in this sentence: women work).

The word numbered 3, fercollekinef, is incorrect. According to rule 10, in order to form an adverb from an adjective, you should add the suffix ki to the adjectival form. Thus, the adverb colleki (legally) is formed by adding the suffix ki to

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the adjective colle (legal). Next, when the word is negative, it takes the prefix fer (see rule 12); accordingly, the adverb colleki must take the prefix fer, thus becoming the negative adverb fercolleki (illegally). Finally, the word fercolleki, being an adverb, must never take the feminine ending nef. As stated in rule 10, adverbs do not change their form according to gender. The reason is that adverbs, by definition, modify verbs, which are, also by definition, genderless (see the discussion on verbs and adverbs in the glossary).

Since only the word numbered 2 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is B.

Question 16 The answer is B

The word numbered 1, fercolle, is incorrect. The negative form for the term illegal is correctly formed according to rule 12 by adding the prefix fer to the adjective colle (legal), but in this sentence the adjective illegal is modifying the plural noun papers (trenedlekoz) and must consequently take the plural ending oz, thus forming the plural adjective fercolleoz. The applicable rules for the plural form of adjectives are rules 2 and 3.

The word numbered 2, trenedlekoz, is correct. The singular noun paper (trenedlek) can be found in the vocabulary lists. Its plural is formed, according to rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form, thus forming trenedlekoz.

The word numbered 3, synim, is incorrect. The plural form of the past tense (were) is formed according to rules 4 and 7 by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the verb (syn) and then adding the suffix im for the plural. Accordingly, the correct translation for were would be synzotim.

Since only the word numbered 2 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is B.

Question 17 The answer is C

The word numbered 1, fersynem, is incorrect. The verb (are) is a plural verb and, consequently, according to rule 6, it must take the suffix im, rather than the suffix em. On the other hand, the use of the negative prefix (fer) is correct, since according to rule 12 the prefix fer should be added to the affirmative form in order to make a word negative. Accordingly, the correct word for are not is fersynim.

The word numbered 2, huslekoz, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, huslek means alien, and, according to rule 2, the plural of a noun is formed by adding the suffix oz, but since the subject of the sentence is feminine (women), the suffix nef must be added to the noun before making it plural (see rules 1 and 2). Accordingly, the correct word is husleknefoz.

The word numbered 3, failek, is correct. Failek is the word that appears in the vocabulary lists for country.

Since only the word numbered 3 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is C.

Question 18 The answer is A

The word numbered 1, tatlekoz, is correct. It is formed by following rules 4, 8, and 2. According to rules 4 and 8, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the infinitive. Accordingly, in order to form the singular noun spy, the suffix lek should be added to the stem tat of the infinitive tatker (to spy). Next, since the sentence contains the noun in the plural form, spies, tatlek must be transformed into its plural form. According to rule 2, in order to form the plural of a noun, the suffix oz must be added to the singular. Consequently, the correct translation for spies is tatlekoz.

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The word numbered 2, ferinle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for the adjective loyal is inle, and according to rule 12, the negative form, disloyal, is formed by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus forming the word ferinle). However, in the context of the sentence, ferinle is incorrect because it is a singular form, whereas the adjective in the sentence is modifying the plural noun avelekoz (enemies), thus necessitating the plural ending oz (see rules 2 and 3). The correct word, therefore, would be ferinleoz.

The word numbered 3, yevae, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the pronoun yev means he or him; and the ending ae, according to rule 11, is used to form the possessive form of a pronoun (or noun). Accordingly, yevae would be the possessive pronoun his, rather than the plural their that appears in the sentence. Their is formed by first adding the suffix oz to the singular, thus forming the pronoun they (yevoz), and then adding the possessive ae, thus forming the possessive pronoun their (yevozae).

Since only the word numbered 1 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is A.

Question 19 The answer is C

The word numbered 1, fercolle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists colle means legal, and, according to rule 12, its negative form fercolle (illegal) is formed by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative. However, the adjective illegal is modifying a plural noun (aliens) in the sentence. Consequently, the adjective fercolle, according to rules 2 and 3, must take the plural ending oz, thus forming the word fercolleoz.

The word numbered 2, synim, is incorrect. Synim is the present tense plural are, whereas the sentence has the verb in the past tense, were. According to rules 4 and 7 the past tense is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive and then adding the suffix im when the verb is in the plural form. Accordingly, the correct translation of were would be synzotim. Lastly, since the sentence has this verb in the negative form, were not, the prefix fer must be added to the verb (rule 12), thus forming fersynzotim. (Note that the sentence in question 19 incorrectly uses fer as a separate word, rather than as a prefix.)

The word numbered 3, liazotim, is correct. In this sentence, liazotim is a past participle, which in this version of the Artificial Language is formed according to the same rule as the simple past. Thus, according to rules 4 and 7, the suffix zot should be added to the stem of the infinitive, and then the suffix im should be added to make the verb plural.

Since only the word numbered 3 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is C.

Question 20 The answer is A

The word numbered 1, chonker, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, chonker is the infinitive form of the verb to cross.

The word numbered 2, synem, is incorrect. The verb synem means is (it is formed by adding the suffix em to the stem syn, as indicated in rules 4 and 6). In the sentence, however, the verb is negated (is not). According to rule 12, a word is negated by adding the prefix fer to the word. Consequently, the correct translation for is not is fersynem.

The word numbered 3, fercolle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, colle means legal. By applying rule 12, we can make the word negative if we add the prefix fer, thus forming fercolle. However, this word means illegal, whereas in the sentence the adjective legal is not negated. What is negated is the verb is. Consequently, the correct translation of is not legal is fersynem colle, rather than synem fercolle (which would be literally is illegal). Whereas logically the two phrases have the same meaning, structurally (grammatically) they are not the same.

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Since only the word numbered 1 in the sentence is correct, the answer you should have marked in your answer sheet is A.

Question 21 The answer is B : kaplekoz loa kapleknefoz

First, the plural noun men is formed, according to rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun kaplek. Accordingly, the correct word is kaplekoz. *Second*, the word and (loa) is found in the vocabulary lists. *Third*, the plural noun women is formed, according to rules 1 and 2, by first adding the feminine suffix nef to the singular masculine form of the noun (kaplek) and then adding the suffix oz for the plural. Accordingly, the correct word is kapleknefoz.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly uses the negative fer instead of the feminine nef; response C incorrectly uses the possessive form ae instead of the plural form oz; response D incorrectly uses both the negative fer and the possessive ae; and response E incorrectly uses the negative fer and the article an (bex).

Question 22 The answer is E : bonim wir reglek

First, you must form the present tense of the verb to guard (bonker). According to rules 4 and 6, the present tense of a verb is formed by omitting the infinitive suffix ker and replacing it with the suffix im when the subject is plural. Since the subject of this sentence is plural (men and women, i.e., they), the verb should take the plural suffix. Accordingly, the correct form is bonim. *Second*, the article the is translated as wir, according to the vocabulary lists. *Third*, the noun border (reglek) is formed according to rule 8 by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the verb.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly applies rule 2 to the verb by adding the suffix oz to the plural verb bonim. Rule 2 is only used to form the plural of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, NOT verbs. Response B also incorrectly applies rule 2 to the verb, and, in addition, applies rule 2 to the noun reglek (border), thus incorrectly making it the plural reglekoz (borders). Response C incorrectly uses the singular form of the verb (bonem), and response D incorrectly uses the infinitive form of the verb (bonker).

Question 23 The answer is C : ferkometleoz huslekoz

First, the word ferkometleoz (unfriendly in the plural form) is formed by applying rules 9, 12, 3, and 2. Rule 9 tells you that to form an adjective from a noun you should use the suffix le, instead of the suffix lek. Hence you change the noun kometlek (friend), which appears in the vocabulary lists, to the adjective kometle; but since the adjective is negative in the sentence, and since it is modifying the plural noun aliens, you must also apply rule 12 (thus adding the negative prefix fer) and rules 3 and 2, thus adding the plural suffix oz. *Second*, the word huslekoz (aliens) is formed by applying rule 2, according to which you must add the suffix oz to form the plural of a noun.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and E erroneously apply the rule to form adverbs (rule 10) to the noun kometlek. In addition, responses B and E make the same error with the noun huslek. Response D erroneously applies the plural oz to the noun form ferkometlek (non-friend), rather than to the correct adjectival form (ferkometle).

Question 24 The answer is C : janleoz tatelekoz

First, the word janleoz (skillful in the plural form) is formed by applying rules 3 and 2, according to which the suffix oz must be added to the adjective janle (skillful) because it is modifying the plural noun spies. *Second*, the word tatelekoz (spies) is formed by applying rules 4, 8, and 2, according to which in order to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive and, next, you should add the suffix oz to make the noun plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and E incorrectly neglect rules 3 and 2 by using the singular adjective janle. In addition, response B fails to use the correct plural for spies; and responses D and E neglect rule 8 to form a

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noun and instead use the infinitive to spy (tatker) with the plural ending oz (which, according to rule 2, is only for nouns, pronouns, and adjectives).

Question 25 The answer is E : yevoz tulim zelker

First, the pronoun yevoz (they) is formed according to rule 2 by adding the plural suffix to the singular pronoun yev (he). (Note: You should remember from the discussion on gender in the glossary that the Artificial Language uses no neuter forms and that, for the sake of simplicity, all nouns and pronouns, unless referring to a specifically feminine subject, are assumed to be masculine.) *Second*, the verb tulim (have in the plural present tense) is formed according to rules 4 and 6 by adding the plural suffix im to the stem of the infinitive. *Third*, the infinitive zelker (to inspect) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously adds the plural verb form im to the infinitive zelker; response B erroneously uses the verb in its singular form tulem; responses C and D erroneously use the past tense tulzotim; in addition, response D erroneously adds the plural verb ending im to the infinitive zelker.

Question 26 The answer is A : almanleoz tnedlekoz

First, the adjective almanleoz is formed, according to rules 9, 3, and 2, by changing the suffix lek in the noun almanlek (government) to the adjectival suffix le, thus transforming the noun into the adjective almanle (governmental), and then adding the plural suffix oz to the adjective, since adjectives modifying plural nouns must take plural endings in the Artificial Language (see rules 3 and 2). *Second*, the plural noun tnedlekoz (papers) is formed, according to rule 2, by adding the plural suffix oz to the singular form of the noun.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and C erroneously use the singular noun almanlek (government) and, in addition, response B also erroneously uses the singular noun tnedlek (paper); response D erroneously uses the plural noun almanlekoz (governments); and response E erroneously uses the singular form of the adjective almanle (governmental).

Question 27 The answer is D : lexlekoz

The plural noun lexlekoz (stations) is formed by first applying rule 8, according to which in order to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb, and then applying rule 2, according to which you must add the suffix oz to form the plural of a noun.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly applies rule 2 and adds the suffix oz to the infinitive lexker; response B incorrectly applies rule 11 and adds the possessive suffix ae to the noun lexlek; response C incorrectly applies the possessive suffix ae to the infinitive lexker; and response E incorrectly applies rule 9 to form the adjectival form lexle instead of the noun lexlek.

Question 28 The answer is A : volle failekae

First, the word volle means this and is found in the vocabulary lists. *Second*, the word failekae is a possessive form which is formed according to rule 11 by adding the suffix ae to the noun failek (country), itself found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and D erroneously add the possessive ae to the adjective volle; responses C and D erroneously omit the possessive in failek; and response E erroneously uses an adjectival form (faile) instead of the noun failek.

Question 29 The answer is B : janleki bonzotim

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First, the adverb janleki (skillfully) is formed, according to rule 10, by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective janle (which appears in the vocabulary lists). **Second**, the verb bonzotim is in the form of a past participle (are guarded), but since the past participle follows the same rule as the simple past in this version of the Artificial Language, it is formed, according to rule 7, by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive (see rule 4 for identifying the stem) and then adding the suffix im for a plural verb.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D erroneously add the plural suffix oz, which, according to rule 2 is only for nouns, pronouns or adjectives, NOT for adverbs; in addition, response D erroneously uses the singular form for the verb (the suffix em). Response C uses the correct adverb (janleki), but erroneously uses the singular form for the verb. Response E erroneously uses the adverbial ending ki for the noun guard (bonlek).

Question 30 The answer is B : vollenefoz inlenefoz kapleknefoz

First, the adjective vollenefoz (these) is formed, according to rules 3, 1, and 2, by adding the feminine suffix nef and then the plural suffix oz to the masculine singular form (volle). **Second**, the adjective inlenefoz (loyal) is formed, according to the same rules, by adding the same suffixes, nef and oz, to the masculine singular form (inle). **Third**, the noun kapleknefoz (women) is formed, according to rules 1 and 2, by adding the suffix nef to the masculine noun kaplek (man) and then adding the suffix oz to kapleknef (woman) in order to make it plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C incorrectly omit the feminine suffix in the adjective volleoz; in addition, response A incorrectly omits the plural suffix in the adjective inlenef, and response C incorrectly omits both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix in the adjective inle. Response D incorrectly omits the plural suffix in the adjective inlenef, and response E incorrectly omits both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix in the adjective inle.

Question 31 The answer is A ekaplekoz pirzotim
(The complete sentence Velleoz ekaplekoz pirzotim means Those boys escaped.)

First, the noun ekaplekoz (boys), is formed, according to rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun (ekaplek: boy), which is found in the vocabulary lists. **Second**, the verb pirzotim (escaped) is formed, according to rules 4 and 7, by first adding the past tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix im to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and D erroneously add the plural verb suffix im to the infinitive form of the verb (pirker); in addition, response D erroneously adds the verb suffix im to the noun ekaplek (boy). Response C likewise erroneously adds the verb suffix im to ekaplek. Response E erroneously uses the possessive suffix ae to form the plural of the noun ekaplek.

Question 32 The answer is D arzotim janleki
(The complete sentence Wir kapleknefoz arzotim janleki means The women drove skillfully.)

First, the verb arzotim (drove) is formed, according to rules 4 and 7 by first adding the past tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix im to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is plural. **Second**, the adverb janleki (skillfully) is formed, according to rule 10, by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective. The adjective, janle, is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and B erroneously add the feminine suffix nef to the verb. Similarly, responses A and C erroneously add the feminine suffix to the adverb, and responses B and E erroneously add both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix oz to the adverb (if you refer to rule 10 you will note that adverbs never take feminine or plural endings).

Question 33 The answer is A yevnefae kometlek
(The complete sentence Yevoz liazotim yevnefae kometlek means They injured her friend.)

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First, the word yevnefae (her) is formed by successively applying rules 1 and 11: Rule 1 states that the feminine of a pronoun is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine form of the pronoun (accordingly, yev is he, while yevnef is she); rule 11 states that to form the possessive form of a pronoun (in this case to form her), you should add the suffix ae to the pronoun (thus forming yevnefae). **Second**, the noun kometlek (friend) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and E erroneously omit the possessive ending for the pronoun yevnef (which therefore remains as she rather than her); response C erroneously omits the feminine ending nef for the pronoun (which, as yevae, means his, rather than her); and, finally, responses D and E erroneously add the feminine ending nef to the noun kometlek (friend). In this last case you should note that, according to rule 1, the feminine ending nef should be added only when the gender is explicitly feminine; in this case the gender of the “friend” is not specified in the sentence and, consequently, the noun friend (kometlek) must remain in the masculine form.

Question 34 The answer is B Yevnef synzotem

(The complete sentence Yevnef synzotem mor velle failek means She was from that country.)

First, the pronoun yevnef (she) is formed, according to rule 1, by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine pronoun yev (he). **Second**, the verb synzotem (was) is formed, according to rules 4 and 7 by first adding the past-tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix em to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is singular.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, C, and E erroneously use the plural suffix im for the verb; response E erroneously omits the past-tense suffix zot, and responses C and D erroneously add the feminine suffix nef to the verb (recall that verbs and adverbs never take feminine endings).

Question 35 The answer is B kapleknefozae trededlekoz

(The complete sentence Wir kapleknefozae trededlekoz synim colleoz means The women's papers are legal.)

First, the plural possessive feminine noun kapleknefozae (women's) is formed by applying, successively, rule 1 (which forms the feminine kapleknef—woman—by adding the suffix nef to the masculine noun kaplek—man), rule 2 (which forms the plural kapleknefoz—women—by adding the plural suffix oz), and rule 11 (which forms the possessive kapleknefozae—women's—by adding the possessive suffix ae). **Second**, the noun trededlekoz (papers) is formed by adding the plural suffix oz to the word for paper, trededlek (which is found in the vocabulary lists).

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C erroneously omit the plural suffix oz in the possessive noun women's (thus making the noun woman's in the possessive singular form); in addition, response C erroneously omits the plural suffix oz in the noun papers, and instead uses the possessive suffix ae (thus making the noun paper's in the possessive singular form). Response D erroneously adds the possessive suffix ae to the noun papers (thus making it into the possessive plural papers'), and response E erroneously makes the noun papers feminine by adding the suffix nef to it.

Question 36 The answer is E tulem chonker

(The complete sentence Yevnef tulem chonker velle browlek means She has to cross that river.)

First, the verb tulem (has) is formed, according to rules 4 and 6, by adding the singular suffix em to the stem of the infinitive (the infinitive to have—tulker—is found in the vocabulary lists). **Second**, the infinitive verb chonker (to cross) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and B incorrectly add the feminine suffix nef to both verb forms (A gives a different placement to the suffix in the verb has). Response C erroneously adds the singular suffix em to the infinitive chonker. Response D erroneously uses the infinitive form to have (tulker) and then adds the singular suffix em to it.

Question 37 The answer is C frigim fercolleki

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(The complete sentence Yevoz frigim fercolleki means They work illegally.)

First, since the pronoun yevoz (they) is a plural subject, the present-tense verb work must be plural (rule 5); it is formed, according to rules 4 and 6, by adding the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive (which is itself found in the vocabulary lists), thus obtaining frigim. **Second**, the negative adverb illegally is formed, according to rules 12 and 10, by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form colle—legal (the affirmative form is found in the vocabulary lists), and by adding the adverbial suffix ki to the adjectival form.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously uses the verb in the singular by applying the suffix em instead of the suffix im; response B erroneously omits the negative prefix fer in the adverb; response D erroneously uses the plural verb suffix im instead of the adverbial suffix ki for the adverb; and response E erroneously uses the verb in the singular (frigem) and erroneously applies the same singular verb ending em to the adverb.

Question 38 The answer is A Velle almanlekae tatelekoz

(The complete sentence Velle almanlekae tatelekoz synzotim avelekoz means That government's spies were enemies.)

First, the word velle (that) is found in the vocabulary lists. **Second**, the possessive form of the noun almanlek (government) is formed, according to rule 11, by adding the suffix ae to the noun (thus forming the word almanlekae: government's). **Third**, the plural noun tatelekoz (spies) is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun tatele (which is itself formed, according to rules 4 and 8, by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive).

Among the incorrect choices, responses C, D, and E use the wrong word for that—the correct word is velle, not volle, which means this. In addition, responses D and E erroneously add the plural suffix oz to the noun almanlek (government), and response E erroneously omits the possessive form from the noun. Response B similarly omits the possessive form ae and erroneously adds the plural suffix oz.

Question 39 The answer is E fersynem bex fercollenef

(The complete sentence Yevnef fersynem bex fercollenef husleknef means She is not an illegal alien.)

First, the verb fersynem (is not) is formed according to rules 4, 6, and 12: According to rules 4 and 6, the singular form of the verb is formed by adding the singular suffix em to the stem of the infinitive (thus synem); and according to rule 12, the negative form of the verb, is not, is formed by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus fersynem). **Second**, the word bex (a/an) is found in the vocabulary lists, and, as stated in the lists, does not vary by gender. **Third**, the negative adjective fercollenef is formed, according to rules 1 and 12, by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine form of the adjective (according to rule 3, when an adjective is modifying a feminine noun, as is the case here, it must take a feminine ending), and by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus, fercollenef).

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the adjective. Responses B and C erroneously add a feminine ending to the article bex (in contradiction of the vocabulary lists, which explicitly state that bex—a/an—applies to all genders); in addition, response C erroneously omits the feminine ending from the adjective. Response D erroneously translates the sentence into affirmative form (by omitting the negative suffix from both the verb and the adjective) and erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the adjective.

Question 40 The answer is B bonlekae lexlek fercolleki

(The complete sentence Yev chonzotem wir bonlekae lexlek fercolleki means He crossed the guard's station illegally.)

First, the possessive noun bonlekae (guard's) is formed according to rules 4, 8, and 11 by first adding the nominal suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive (itself found in the vocabulary lists), thus obtaining the noun bonlek (guard), and then adding the possessive suffix ae to the noun. **Second**, the noun lexlek (station) is formed according to rules 4 and 8 by adding the nominal suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive (itself found in the vocabulary lists). **Third**, the negative adverb fercolleki is formed, according to rules 10 and 12, by adding the adverbial suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective, and by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form of the word.

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Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C incorrectly add the singular verb suffix em to the noun bonlek; in addition, response C adds this suffix to the noun lexlek. Response D erroneously omits the possessive suffix ae from the noun bonlek, and response E erroneously adds this suffix to the noun lexlek and to the adverb.

Question 41 The answer is E fersynim kometleknefoz

(The complete sentence Yevnefoz fersynim kometleknefoz means They (fem.) are not friends.)

First, the verb fersynim (are not) is formed according to rules 4, 6, and 12 by adding the plural suffix im to the stem of the verb, thus forming synim (are), and by adding the negative prefix fer to this verb, thus forming fersynim (are not). *Second*, the feminine plural form of the noun kometlek is formed by adding the feminine suffix nef to the noun, thus forming kometleknef, and then adding the plural suffix oz to this feminine noun (thus forming kometleknefoz). You should note that the noun kometlek must be converted to its feminine form kometleknef because the pronoun (yevnefoz) that serves as subject of the sentence is a feminine pronoun.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D erroneously omit the feminine suffix in the noun (kometlekoz); response B erroneously uses the singular form of the verb (fersynem); and responses C and D erroneously use the past tense of the verb (fersynzotim: (they) were not).

Question 42 The answer is C yev fersynem glasle

(The complete sentence Pirker mor yev fersynem glasle means To escape from him is not difficult.)

First, the pronoun yev (him) is found in the vocabulary lists. *Second*, the verb fersynem (is not) is formed, according to rules 4, 6, and 12, by adding the singular suffix em to the stem of the verb, thus forming synem (is), and by adding the negative prefix fer to this verb, thus forming fersynem (is not). *Third*, the adjective glasle (difficult) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and E erroneously use the possessive suffix ae in the pronoun (thus forming the possessive his, rather than the pronoun him); responses B and D erroneously add the adverbial suffix ki to the adjective glasle; and response E erroneously uses the verb in the plural (fersynim: are not).

Question 43 The answer is B ferinlenefoz

(The complete sentence Yevnefoz fersynim ferinlenefoz means They (fem.) are not disloyal.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the adjective ferinle (disloyal) must be in the plural feminine form. Therefore, according to rules 3, 1, and 2, the suffix nef must be added to the masculine form in order to make it feminine, and, subsequently, the suffix oz must be added to form the plural.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously omits both the feminine and the plural suffixes; response C omits the plural; response D omits the feminine; and response E is misspelled (the letter n is meaningless relative to the adjacent components of the word: inle and oz).

Question 44 The answer is B arzotem—janleki

(The complete sentence Yevnef arzotem janleki mor wir lexlek means She drove skillfully from the station.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the verb (arker) must be in the past tense, and the adjective (janle) must be converted to adverbial form. In the case of the verb, according to rules 4 and 7, the past tense singular is formed by adding the past-tense suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive and then adding the singular suffix em after zot. In the case of the adverb, according to rule 10, an adverb is formed by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective. You should recall in this context that verbs and adverbs never take feminine endings and that adverbs do not take plural endings.

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Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D erroneously add the feminine suffix to the verb; responses C, D, and E erroneously add the feminine suffix to the adverb; and response C altogether omits the adverbial ending ki, thus forming a feminine adjective (janlenef) rather than an adverb.

Question 45 The answer is A Vollenefoz—kapleknefoz

(The complete sentence Vollenefoz kapleknefoz tnedlekoz synzotim mor yevnefae failek means These women's papers were from her country.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the adjective these is a feminine plural adjective (since it is modifying the plural feminine noun women and, according to rule 3, all such adjectives must have endings that agree with the nouns they modify). Therefore, the adjective volleoz must take the feminine suffix nef before the plural suffix oz. In regard to the noun, the instructions say that it is a feminine plural possessive noun. Therefore, according to rule 11, the noun kapleknefoz must take the possessive suffix ae.

Among the incorrect response choices, response B erroneously adds the feminine suffix after the plural suffix. This procedure violates rules 1 and 2, which state that the feminine singular is formed by adding the feminine suffix to the masculine singular and that the plural of nouns is formed by adding the plural suffix oz to the correct singular form. Response C altogether omits the use of the feminine suffix in the adjective and the use of the plural suffix in the noun. Response D omits the possessive suffix in the noun; and response E erroneously adds the possessive suffix to the singular form of the noun (and then, meaninglessly, adds the plural suffix to this possessive singular).

Question 46 The answer is E zelleknefoz—yevnefoz

(The complete sentence Wir kapleknefoz synzotim zelleknefoz, loa yevnefoz degzotim wir tatlek means The women were inspectors, and they shot the spy.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, both the noun (zellekoz) and the pronoun (yevoz) must be in the feminine plural form. In the case of the noun, according to rule 1, the feminine suffix nef must be added to the masculine singular form and, therefore, the suffix nef must be added to the singular masculine noun zellek before adding the plural suffix oz. In the case of the pronoun, exactly the same rule applies and, therefore, the suffix nef must be added to the singular pronoun yev (he) before adding the plural suffix oz.

Among the incorrect response choices, responses A and C omit the feminine suffix from the noun, and response C also omits it from the pronoun; responses B and D erroneously add the plural suffix to the infinitive verb zelker, rather than to the noun zellek, and, in addition, they both omit the feminine suffix from the noun (with response D also omitting it from the pronoun).

Question 47 The answer is C Vellenefoz—volleoz—husleoz

(The complete sentence Vellenefoz ekapleknefoz loa volleoz ekaplekoz pirzotim mor wir husleoz bonlekoz means Those girls and these boys escaped from the alien guards.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, there are three adjectives that must be correctly formed: one plural feminine, one plural masculine and one plural. According to rule 3, adjectives modifying nouns or pronouns with feminine or plural endings must have endings that agree with the nouns they modify. Thus, in the first case, that of the feminine plural, the feminine suffix nef must be added first to the adjective velle (rule 1) and then the plural suffix oz must be added to the feminine singular (rule 2). In the second case, that of the masculine plural adjective, the plural suffix oz must be added to the adjective volle (rule 2). Finally, in the third case, that of the plural adjective alien, the adjectival ending le must be substituted for the nominal suffix lek in order to form the adjective from the noun (rule 9). Since the gender of the “alien guards” is not specified in the sentence, the masculine form is used, but since the noun guards (bonlekoz) is in the plural, the adjective must take the plural ending oz (rules 3 and 2).

Among the incorrect response choices, response A erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the first adjective and the plural suffix from the third adjective. Response B erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the first adjective and the

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plural suffix from both the first and second adjectives. Response D omits the feminine suffix from the first adjective and the plural suffix from all three adjectives. Response E omits the feminine suffix from the first adjective.

Question 48 The answer is A fersynzotem—ferinlenef—janleki

(The complete sentence Yevnef fersynzotem ferinlenef, loa yevnef janleki kalenzotem wir avelek means She was not disloyal, and she skillfully identified the enemy.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the first word to be formed is the negative singular past tense fersynzotem (was not). According to rules 4, 7, and 12, this verb is formed by first adding the past-tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb, then adding the singular suffix em to it (thus synzotem), and then adding the suffix fer to the affirmative form (thus fersynzotem). The second word to be formed is the negative feminine adjective ferinlenef (disloyal). It is formed, according to rules 1 and 12, by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine form of the adjective and by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form of the adjective. The third word to be formed is the adverb janleki (skillfully). It is formed, according to rule 10, by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective (janle).

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and C erroneously omit the negative suffix from the verb and the feminine suffix from the adjective. Response B erroneously adds a feminine suffix to the adverb (which, as we know from rule 10, would never take a gender ending). Responses D and E also erroneously add a feminine suffix to the adverb, and, in addition, response D omits both the negative prefix and the feminine suffix from the adjective.

Question 49 The answer is D fertulem—fercolleki—yevnefae

(The complete sentence Velle almanlek fertulem fercolleki zelzotem yevnefae tnedlekoz means That government has not illegally inspected her papers.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the first word to be formed is the negative, present-tense singular verb fertulem (has not). This verb is formed by adding the negative prefix fer to the verb (rule 12), and by applying rules 4 and 6, which state that to form the present tense singular of a verb you should add the present-tense suffix em to the stem of the verb. The second word to be formed is the negative adverb fercolleki (illegally). According to rule 10, to form an adverb from an adjective, you add the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective; and according to rule 12, to make a word negative you should add the prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus, fercolleki). Finally, the third word to be formed is the possessive form of the feminine pronoun yevnef (she). Rule 11 states that to form the possessive of a pronoun you should add the suffix ae to the pronoun (thus, yevnefae).

Among the incorrect response choices, responses A and C erroneously omit the negative prefix in the verb tulem (has). Responses A and B erroneously omit the possessive suffix in the pronoun, thus making it yevnef (she) rather than yevnefae (her). Response E erroneously adds the feminine suffix nef to the adverb (in violation of rule 10, which states that adverbs never change their form according to gender).

Question 50 The answer is D fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—degglekoz

(The complete sentence Vellenefoz fercollenefoz husleknefozae degglekoz liazotim wir ekaplekoz means Those illegal aliens' (fem.) shots injured the boys.)

According to the instructions provided in parentheses at the end of the sentence in the test, the first word to be formed is the negative feminine plural adjective fercollenefoz (illegal). The negative adjective is formed according to rule 12 by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (colle); the feminine plural is formed according to rules 3, 1, and 2 by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine form and then adding the plural suffix oz to the feminine form. The second word to be formed is the possessive feminine plural noun husleknefozae (aliens'). This noun is formed by adding, consecutively, the feminine suffix nef, the plural suffix oz, and the possessive suffix ae to the singular masculine noun huslek (found in the vocabulary lists). The third word to be formed is the plural noun degglekoz (shots). This noun is formed according to rules 8 and 2 by adding the suffix lek to the stem (deg) of the infinitive verb degker (to shoot), found in the vocabulary lists, and then adding the plural suffix oz to the noun (thus, degglekoz).

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Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously omits the plural suffix oz in the adjective and both the feminine suffix nef and the plural suffix oz in the possessive noun. Response B erroneously omits the feminine suffix nef and the plural suffix oz in both the adjective and the possessive noun. Response C erroneously omits the feminine suffix nef in the adjective and the plural suffix oz in both the adjective and the possessive noun. Response E erroneously adds the feminine suffix nef to the noun deglekoz (shots), the gender of which is not specified as feminine in the sentence and must therefore remain in the masculine form.